(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2952.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1803.

VIENNA, May 12.

IT is confirmed, that the rebel A. Wechab has made himſelf maſter of Mecca, after having ſubdued the whole country between Medina, Mecca and Baſſora. His Arabian adherents are already eſtimated at 150,000 men. Among his counſellors are numbers of Arabian Scheiks, moſt of whom are needy, and who have joined him with all their dependents. He experienced violent oppoſition on the ſide of Aleppo, but ſurmounted every difficulty; in conſequence of which, his adherents in Egypt are ſtriving to make advances in his favour, particularly towards getting the beys and Arabian tribes on his ſide.

From Semlin we have information, that the troops of the ſheriff of Mecca are nearly exterminated; that he himſelf has fled, after being reduced to the laſt extremity, and is now on his way to Conſtantinople, in order to ſolicit aſſiſtance in perſon of the grand ſignior. Abdul Wechab, it is added, has cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed ſheriff of Mecca.

HANOVER, May 21.

In purſuance of a royal order received from London, every man in our whole country capable of bearing arms, is to be required to act in defence of the country, without reference to rank or condition, provided they do not fill civil or military poſts; no one, however, ſhall be compelled to ſerve out of the country. We hear that the duke of Cambridge will place himſelf at the head of theſe patriotic defenders of their country.

In ſeveral diſtricts, particularly in that of Calenberg, an aſtoniſhing enthuſiaſm prevails for the defence of our territory. Several of our ſtudents at Gottingen, have voluntarily offered to take up arms in defence of their country.

Our regular militia, excluſive of the life-guards, conſiſts of ten regiments of cavalry and dragoons, and twelve regiments of infantry, beſides the artillery and the corps of engineers. The generals who command the joint royal electoral troops, are, his excellency the field-marſhal imperial count of Wallmoden-Gimborn, and his royal highneſs prince Adolphus of Cambridge, who at the ſame time is as lieutenant-general, inſpector of the cavalry and infantry.

HANAU, May 24.

It is ſaid, that one of the northern courts has repreſented to the French government, that the appearance of a foreign army on the German territory, particularly on the north ſide of Germany, might give cauſe for an oppoſition, which could not be reconciled with the recent peace concluded between the French republic and the German empire, nor with the good underſtanding which at preſent exiſts.

HAMBURG, May 20.

Private letters from La Vendee mention, that the ſpirit of the inhabitants of that lately unhappy province, ſeems to be again riſing from its aſhes, and the republican armed force, which is to be ſtationed there, will be raiſed to 80,000 men.

MILAN, May 19.

In purſuance of a decree of the vice-preſident, iſſued to-day, the army of our republic muſt be compleſed within the period of ſix weeks, the gens d'armes in all the departments being charged to employ force, in caſe of neceſſity, to raiſe the reſpective contingent of young men. This meaſure is to be carried into execution by what is termed a Jury, conſiſting of the prefect of the department, the head officer who is charged with the conſcription, and the captain of the gens d'armes. Each conſcript is ordered not to leave his place of abode before the termination of ſaid ſix weeks.

GENOA, May 19.

A veſſel juſt arrived here, brings the unpleaſant intelligence that the plague has broken out at Malta. It has already made the moſt alarming progreſs, more than 60 perſons of the garriſon dying of it in a day, and it has now communicated itſelf to the inhabitants: the king of Sardinia has in conſequence been obliged to eſtabliſh a line of troops in order to prevent any communication between Malta and Sicily.

HAGUE, June 4.

We hear that general Victor is appointed commander in chief of the French troops which are deſtined to remain in this republic during the war.—This general has added to the number of the commanders of his nation who have taken conſorts in Holland. On the 2d, he was affianced to Miſs Wilhelmina Juliana Von Aveſaat.

It is no leſs ſtrange than true, that the French government wiſh to extend to this country the rigid meaſure adopted in France, of declaring all the Engliſh reſidents there, priſoners of war. It is at any rate aſſerted, that citizen Semonville has delivered a note to this effect to the government of ſtate.

SALEM, July 29.

From Rotterdam.

Captain George Nichols, of the ſhip Active, ſailed from Rotterdam the 9th of June, and yeſterday arrived here, and has favoured us with a file of "*The Merchant*," a paper printed at Rotterdam, to the 8th of June; from which we have extracted a number of articles as below.

Captain N. informs, that the ſhips employed by the French to carry troops to Louiſiana, had been given up, and the troops ſtationed at Helvoet, Goree and the Brill, the French having taken poſſeſſion of the fortifications at thoſe places:—That two French and ſeveral Dutch frigates were lying at Helvoetſluys, but the latter were diſmantled:—That two Britiſh frigates were cruiſing off that port to watch the motions of the French, and to intercept the Dutch merchant ſhips bound in: That at the declaration of war, only one Britiſh veſſel was lying at Rotterdam, but ſeveral packets arrived a few days after, and were taken poſſeſſion of by the French:—That it was ſaid that Mr. Liſton, the Britiſh ambaſſador, was to depart for England on the 10th of June; and that the Dutch, with the greateſt reluctance, ſaw that they muſt once more be plunged into war.

Petersburg, May 12.

A contra-order for our troops not to hold themſelves in readineſs to march, has been ſuddenly given, accompanied with theſe expreſſive words, That it was occaſioned by a change of circumſtances. It is not known if this unexpected ſtep has a reference to our late preparations againſt Sweden, or by the equipments going forward in our ports.

Berlin, May 28.

Monday next his excellency the count Van Haugwitz is expected to return hither, when it is thought we ſhall be made acquainted with the meaſures which will be taken by our court, in caſe the French ſhould enter the north of Germany, ſince it is known that theſe meaſures were to be concerted and ſettled at Magdeburg, in conjunction with another German prince. It is alſo extremely probable that though Hanover ſhould be reſigned to its fate, Pruſſia will, however, cover the remainder of the north of Germany, particularly the Weſer and the Elbe, and the cities of Hamburg and Bremen. There is alſo a talk of a cordon under general Bludher.

Hanover, May 27.

A ſucceſsful experiment has been made to inundate the environs of Hamelen.—The moſt ſpirited exertions are making to increaſe our forces. The force deſtined to the frontiers, excluſive of the cavalry, conſiſts of three trains of artillery of the line and two of riding artillery, and 24 battalions of infantry. An advantageous poſition will be taken, for the purpoſe of ſtopping the progreſs of the French. All the battalions of infantry are augmented from 500 to 900 men.

Hague, June 4.

IMPORTANT!

The biſhopric of Oſnaburg has ſurrendered to the French by capitulation. On their approach, the Hanoverian garriſon evacuated the country. The French, in three columns, are in full march for Hanover. They have a park of fifty pieces of artillery.

Mr. Liſton has demanded his paſſports. He will leave a charge des affairs.

Rotterdam, June 7.

The number of French troops who entered Quakenburg, in the biſhopric of Oſnaburg, amounted to 6000.

The territory of Bremen is provided with barriers, in which are painted *Neutrality*.

The latter end of May a deputation left Hanover, charged with a miſſion of importance, and ſuppoſed to be deſtined for the French quarters.

BOSTON, July 29.

From Halifax.

By captain Huxford we received the papers of that place to the 16th inſtant. A proclamation had been iſſued for continuing the uſual intercourſe between Nova-Scotia and the United States. The Cambrian frigate had arrived there from the Weſt-Indies. On her outward paſſage ſhe met with a French national brig, bound home, war had not then commenced.—The ſloop of war Lily had arrived from New-York. The ſloop of war Pheaſant, capt. Carew, from which the French corvette Berceau eſcaped, was ordered to England.

Halifax, July 9.

By a gentleman who left Pictou on Wedneſday laſt, we are informed, that there are now loading with lumber—eight ſhips (one of 900 tuns) and two brigs, at that place—four ſhips and one brig at Merigomiſh—(One brig has lately ſailed from thence with a cargo)—one brig at Tatmagouche—and ſeveral more are daily expected to arrive.

July 30.

From GIBRALTAR.

We yeſterday received, by the Pembroke, the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 16th June. It is principally filled with the Engliſh ſtate papers which have been publiſhed here. It however contains the following paragraphs:

"*Gibraltar, June 16, 1803.*

"The Victory came in on Sunday. She has taken, on her paſſage from home, the French frigate L'Ambuſcade, and two Weſt-Indiamen; but theſe prizes, which ſhe left behind, are not yet arrived.

"The Daniſh brig Buonaparte, from Cette for Hamburg; the Two Brothers, from Cette for Bremen; and the Swediſh ſhip Hoppet, from Cette for Stockholm, have been ſent in here for examination, on ſuſpicion of the cargoes being French property."

From LISBON.

We learn, that immediately on the receipt of the news of war between Great-Britain and France, the French ambaſſador at Liſbon required the government to declare war againſt England within 48 hours. We have not learnt the reſult.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 1.

Captain Wanton, of the ſchooner William and Margaret from Martinique, informs us, that on the 12th July (the day on which he ſailed) a Britiſh ſloop of war, notwithſtanding an inceſſant and heavy fire from the fort, cut out a French merchant ſhip, of 300 tuns burthen, laſt from Guadaloupe, the crew of which eſcaped in their boat. American produce high at Martinique: and the political ſituation of the iſland nearly the ſame as at the date of out laſt advices.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. Beesly, proprietor of the American coffee house, at Cape-Francois, to the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, dated July 14th, 1803.

"Every thing here is in a ſtate of ſuſpence reſpecting war or peace. Three Engliſh 74's and ſix frigates blockade this port. They capture all French veſſels, and order them for Jamaica. Not leſs than 20 ſail have been taken and ſent thither within the laſt 15 days. Some few Americans have eſcaped; but thoſe which have arrived were chaſed cloſe in with the harbour. We underſtand the Engliſh commander on this ſtation has orders to capture all French veſſels bound in or out of this port. The government appears to be much alarmed. In conſequence, the duty is taken off all American produce.

"A cenſus of the inhabitants was taken yeſterday, that the proviſions may be equally diſtributed. A number of French veſſels have been cut out of Jeremie by the Engliſh. We have two 74's and four frigates in this port, which are preparing for France with all poſſible diſpatch. A hot preſs of French ſeamen has taken place both in the harbour and on ſhore. You may expect to hear of an engagement before long.

"All kinds of American produce have taken an uncommon riſe. Flour is 21 dollars per barrel by the cargo, pork 25, beef 16, rice 10 cents, lard 18, butter 25, lumber 38 dollars per 1000.

"The ſchooner Fair Trader, Gardiner, arrived this day from Philadelphia; and the brig Three Brothers, O'Niel, from Baltimore."

Our correſpondent at Gibraltar, under date of the 10th June, writes as follows:

"Markets here are very dull for all kinds of proviſions. Flour has not even a nominal price; between 18 and 20,000 barrels are now afloat in the bay, and freſh cargoes arrive almoſt daily. There are likewiſe in the port of Liſbon 60,000 barrels, in Barcelona 30,000, and 30,000 in Leghorn; making together, in only 4 ports in this neighbourhood, 140,000 barrels of American flour.

"Lord Nelſon arrived here on the 4th inſtant, in the Amphion frigate. He had given the command of his ſhip (the Victory, a three decker) to admiral Cornwallis, whom he left at ſea in chaſe of ſome of "the enemy's" veſſels, and came in the Amphion, bringing with him the official declaration of war and three French prizes.

"It is reported here that the Frigate Juno and a brig of war are captured off Toulon by a French ſquadron. There is a French 74 in Ceuta. Two ſloops of war went from this port to watch her; and on the 7th inſt. a tremendous cannonnading was diſtinctly heard, ſo that we believe an engagement has taken place between them.

"Same day a French barque was brought in a prize. The crew roſe on the prize-maſter, as the Engliſh ſailors were towing the veſſel round Europa Point; tied him to the main rigging, and ſecured the men as they came up the ſhip's ſides. They would have carried her off, but had left their ſaloons lying

under the Engliſh Jack, and were ſeen by the frigate. When the boats from the frigate hove in ſight, the crew of the prize made no reſiſtance, but ſurrendered immediately.

"A day or two ago moſt of the crew of the frigate Reſiſtance arrived here. She ran on a rock off Cape St. Mary's, in a fog and was loſt. The commander juſtifies himſelf by ſaying the maſter had altered the veſſels courſe during the night without his knowledge. They are bound to Malta for trial.

Auguſt 3.

We learn from Guadaloupe, by the ſchooner Fair-play, that an action had lately taken place off there between a French ſchooner of 12 guns, and an Engliſh privateer of two guns and 25 men, in which the captain of the former was killed, and three of his men wounded; the captain of the privateer was wounded, and died ſoon after the engagement: he had alſo 14 men dangerouſly hurt. The privateer was captured, and carried into Baſſeterre.

Captain Haley, of the ſchooner Sally, in 16 days from Montſerrat, informs us, that the day previous to his ſailing, a Britiſh packet, called the London, arrived there from Barbadoes, with information that an expedition had gone againſt Demerara.

We learn from Cape Francois, by capt. Haley, of the ſloop Olive Branch, that an engagement took place the 19th July on the plains between one party of brigands againſt the other (for the negroes, it appears, are divided into two parties, one in favour of the French, and the other in oppoſition) the iſſue of which was not generally known; and that a body of brigands was in motion at a ſhort diſtance from the Cape, for the purpoſe, as was ſaid, of going againſt Fort Dauphin.—Four Britiſh 74's and 2 frigates were before the Cape, and had captured ſeveral French veſſels, but permitted Americans to paſs and repaſs without moleſtation. The government evinced a diſpoſition to defend the place to the laſt extremity.—Proviſions of all kinds were in great plenty; and American produce had fallen conſiderably in conſequence of the many cargoes which had lately arrived.

Auguſt 4.

By the ſhip Betſey, captain Miller, we have received a file of Amſterdam papers to the 2d June, incluſive. They afford very little intelligence.

According to a letter from Rotenburg, a diſtrict near Bremen, dated the 25th May, the French had entered the duchy of Bentheim.

A proclamation was iſſued on the 16th May, by the elector of Hanover, enjoining a ſtrict neutrality; but ordering at the ſame time, the whole force of the electorate to be in readineſs to repel any attempt at invaſion. For this purpoſe all male citizens, from 16 to 60 years of age, were to be enrolled, and the property of ſuch as diſgraced themſelves and their country by any act of cowardice, was to be confiſcated to the ſtate. Reckoning the population at a million ſouls, theſe meaſures, it was expected, would raiſe an army of 200,000 effective men.

The court of Ruſſia, it was underſtood, had declared to the French miniſter Colbert, that it ſhould not ſee without concern the ſeizure of Hanover, and the ſhutting the navigation of the Elbe and Weſer; but that, with reſpect to any thing elſe, it would obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality, and would interpoſe its mediation for reſtoring the tranquillity of the continent.

A ſhip arrived at Hamburg the 27th May, in 10 days from Peterſburg, with accounts that the whole Ruſſian fleet at Cronſtadt and Revel was ready for ſea, and might ſoon be expected in the Baltic.

When captain Miller, of the ſhip Betſey, left Amſterdam, a French army was marching in. The Dutch merchants had offered to Buonaparte a conſiderable ſum for the purchaſe of neutrality, but the overture was rejected. [*Mer. Adv.*]

Captain Miller, from Amſterdam, informs, that the recommencement of hoſtilities in Europe, would, in the opinion of the Dutch, be the ruin of Holland—that the moſt valuable part of the Dutch merchantmen were at ſea, bound home from their Eaſt-India poſſeſſions, and there was no doubt but they would all fall into the hands of the Engliſh. One of the number, of great value, had been captured in the Channel, and ſent into Plymouth or Portſmouth, which produced the greateſt conſternation among the merchants generally, and occaſioned ſeveral conſiderable failures. Such was the effect of the Britiſh cruiſers being off the Texel, that ſeveral ſhips loaded for Batavia, and ready for ſea, had relanded their cargoes, and proceeded to Amſterdam to be laid up. Buſineſs in all the ſea-port towns of Holland was at a ſtand. The Dutch or *rather* the French troops have marched into Amſterdam, and mounted the cannon on the fortifications, at the mouth of the Texel, and other places of defence on the coaſt. Eight thouſand French troops were expected to be encamped on the Downs of Calanoque—and 8000 near Cagdon. The French troops were moving in every direction, and with the greateſt celerity.

[*N. Y. Gaz.*]

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

THE FLORIDAS, &c.

The following projects reſpecting thoſe provinces, as intimated from a reſpectable ſource, and is conſidered as deſerving of attention:—The United States to pay to the French government 20 millions of livres tournois, and to aſſume the payment of 24 millions due from that government to our citizens, in conſideration of the ceſſion of Louiſiana, as formerly poſſeſſed by Spain; Mr. Munroe to proceed to Madrid to offer to the king of Spain the territory obtained of France, lying weſt of the Miſſiſſippi, and the free navigation of its waters, on condition of the ceſſion of the Floridas to the United States, and a certain ſum in caſh; the twenty millions due France to be aſſumed in part of the ſpecie payment. This arrangement will be attended with the advantage of deſignating the line between Spain and the United States, by the Miſſiſſippi, and prevent any uneaſineſs in future reſpecting boundaries. It is known that Mr. Munroe left Paris for Madrid, and there is little doubt that this is the object. [*New-London paper.*]

Vinegar, plain or diluted with water, has been experienced a powerful antidote to the effects of arſenic in recent caſes chiefly by producing ſpeedy and abundant vomition.

SOLEMN WARNING to SMUGGLERS!

The federal court of the ſtate of South-Carolina has fined John Lowe, jeweller, of Charleſton, 400 dollars, for ſmuggling various articles of jewelery; which were alſo forfeited and ſold at public auction for 4305 dollars 40 cents. He is alſo by law "diſabled from holding any office of truſt or profit under the United States for a term not exceeding ſeven years."

Auguſt 4.

The United States frigate Philadelphia, captain Bainbridge, from this port for the Mediterranean, went to ſea on Thurſday laſt.

Translated for the Philadelphia Gazette.

ARRETTE,

IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The general in chief, captain-general of the colony of St. Domingo; conſidering that the hoſtilities committed on the coaſts of St. Domingo by Engliſh ſhips, do not leave the leaſt doubt of a rupture between France and England;

Conſidering that it is abſolutely neceſſary to cut off all communications between the interior and exterior enemy;

Conſidering alſo, that the colony, ſituated as it is, can and ought to be governed by a ſingle adminiſtration, and under the immediate orders of the military authority—decrees:

Art. 1. St. Domingo is declared to be in a ſtate of ſiege.

2. All civil and judiciary authorities are ſuſpended.

3. The preſent arrette ſhall be executed, under the care of general Thouvenot, chief of the ſtaff of the army, in the Cape, on the day of its publication in the chief place; beſides, it ſhall be printed, publiſhed, poſted up, and inſerted in the Official Gazette.

At the head quarters of the Cape, 17th Meſſidor, year 11, (July 6, 1803).

DTN. ROCHAMBEAU.

General ſecretary of the colony,

FONTAIN.

20th Meſſidor, year 11, (July 9, 1803).

The general in chief orders, that every paſſport for the exterior of the colony be good and valid only during a month from its date. Any one who would not have made uſe of it during the ſaid time, and attempt, notwithſtanding this regulation, to make uſe of it, ſhall be arreſted and puniſhed by eight days impriſonment.

This meaſure is only for the Cape.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 3.

Extract from a history of the British expedition to Egypt.

The following is a part of col. Wilſon's account which is conſidered as deviating from fact, and which gave very great offence to the firſt conſul. It is alluded to in the papers of negotiation.

"General Hutchinſon was very angry with the Turks for ſtill continuing the practice of mangling and cutting off the heads of the priſoners; and the captain Pacha, at his remonſtrance, iſſued again very ſevere orders againſt it; but the Turks juſtified themſelves for the maſſacre of the French by the maſſacre at Jaffa.—As this act and the poiſoning of the ſick have never been credited, becauſe of ſuch enormities being ſo incredibly atrocious, a digreſſion to authenticate them may not be deemed intruſively tedious; and had not the influence of power interfered, the act of accuſation would have been prefered in a more ſolemn manner, and the damning proofs produced by penitent agents of theſe murders; but neither menaces, recompenſe, nor promiſes can ſtifle the cries of outraged humanity, and the day for retribution of juſtice is only delayed.

"Buonaparte having carried the town of Jaffa by aſſault, many of the garriſon were put to the ſword; but the greater part flying into moſques, and imploring mercy from their purſuers, were granted their lives; and let it be well remembered, that an exaſperated army in the moment of revenge, when the laws of war juſtified the rage, yet heard the voice of pity, received its impreſſion, and proudly refuſed to be any longer the executioners of an unreſiſting enemy. Soldiers of the Italian army, this is a laurel wreath worthy of your fame, a trophy of which the ſubſequent treaſon of an individual ſhall not deprive you!

"Three days afterwards, Buonaparte who had expreſſed much reſentment at the compaſſion manifeſted by his troops, and determined to relieve himſelf from the maintenance and care of three thouſand eight hundred priſoners,* ordered them to be marched to a riſing ground near Jaffa; where a diviſion of French infantry formed againſt them. When the Turks had entered their fatal alignment, and the mournful preparations were completed, the ſignal gun fired. Vollies of muſquetry and grape inſtantly played againſt them; and Bounaparte, who had been regarding the ſcene through a teleſcope, when he ſaw the ſmoke aſcending, could not reſtrain his joy, but broke out into exclamations of approval; indeed he had juſt reaſon to dread the refuſal of his troops thus to diſhonour themſelves. Kleber had remonſtrated in the moſt ſtrenuous manner, and the officer of the etat major who commanded (for the general to whom the diviſion belonged was abſent) even refuſed to execute the order without a written inſtruction: but Buonaparte was too cautious, and ſent Berthier to enforce obedience.

"When the Turks had all fallen, the French troops' humanity endeavoured to put a period to the ſuffering of the wounded, but ſometime elapſed before the bayonet could finiſh what the fire had not deſtroyed, and probably many languiſhed days in agony. Several French officers, by whom partly theſe details are furniſhed, declared that it was a ſcene, the retroſpect of which tormented their recollection, and that they could not reflect on it without horror, accuſtomed as they had been to ſights of cruelty.

"Theſe were the priſoners whom Aſſalimi, in his very able work on the plague, alludes to, when he ſays that for the three days the Turks ſhewed no ſymptoms of that diſeaſe, and it was their putrifying remains which produced the peſtilential malady, which he deſcribes as afterwards making ſuch ravages in the French army.

"Their bones ſtill lie in heaps, and are ſhewn to every traveller who arrives; nor can they be confounded with thoſe who periſhed in the aſſault, ſince this field of butchery lies a mile from the town.

"Such a fact ſhould not, however, be alleged without ſome proof, or leading circumſtance ſtronger than aſſertion being produced to ſupport it; but there would be a want of generoſity in naming individuals, and with infamy for obeying a command when their ſubmiſſion became an act of neceſſity, the whole army did not mutiny againſt the execution; therefore to eſtabliſh farther the authenticity of the relation, this only can be mentioned that it was Bonn's diviſion which fired, and thus every one is afforded the opportunity of ſatisfying themſelves reſpecting the truth, by inquiring of officers ſerving in the different brigades compoſing this diviſion.

"The next circumſtance is of a nature which requires indeed the moſt particular details to eſtabliſh, ſince the idea can ſcarce be entertained that the commander of an army ſhould order his own countrymen (or if not immediately ſuch, thoſe amongſt whom he had been naturalized) to be deprived of exiſtence, when in a ſtate which required the kindeſt conſideration. But the annals of France record the frightful crimes of a Robeſpierre, a Carriere, and hiſtorical truth muſt now recite one equal to any which has blackened its page.

"Buonaparte finding that his hoſpitals at Jaffa were crowded with ſick, ſent for a phyſician, whoſe name ſhould be inſcribed in letters of gold, but which from weighty reaſons, cannot be here inſerted; on his arrival he entered into a long converſation with him reſpecting the danger of contagion, concluding at laſt with remark, that ſomething muſt be done to remedy the evil, and that the deſtruction of the ſick at preſent in hoſpital was the only meaſure which could be adopted. The phyſician alarmed at the propoſal, bold in the confidence of virtue and the cauſe of humanity, remonſtrated vehemently, reſpecting the cruelty as well as the atrocity of ſuch a murder; but finding that Buonaparte perſevered and menaced, he indignantly left the tent, with this memorable obſervation: "Neither my principles nor the character of my profeſſion, will allow me to become a human butcher; and general, if ſuch qualities as you inſinuate are neceſſary to form a great man, I thank my God that I do not poſſeſs them.

"Buonaparte was not to be diverted from his object by moral conſiderations; he perſevered, and found an apothecary who (dreading the weight of power, but who ſince has made an attonement to his mind by unequivocally confeſſing the fact) conſented to become his agent, and to adminiſter poiſon to the ſick. Opium at night was diſtributed in gratifying food; the wretched unſuſpecting victims banqueted, and in a few hours five hundred and eighty ſoldiers, who had ſuffered ſo much for their country, periſhed thus miſerably by the order of its idol!

"Is there a Frenchman whoſe blood does not chill with horror at the recital of ſuch a fact? Surely the manes of theſe murdered unoffending people muſt be now hovering round the ſeat of government, and . . . . .

"If a doubt ſhould ſtill exiſt as to the veracity of this ſtatement, let the members of the inſtitute at Cairo be aſked what paſſed in their ſitting after the

* "Buonaparte had in perſon inſpected previouſly the whole body, amounting to near five thouſand men, with the object of ſaving thoſe who belonged to the towns he was preparing to attack. The age and noble phyſiognomy of a veteran Janiſſary attracted his obſervation, and he aſked him ſharply, "Old man what do you do here?" The Janiſſary, undauntedly replied, "I muſt anſwer you that queſtion by aſking you the ſame, your anſwer will be, that you came to ſerve your ſultan; ſo did I mine." The intrepid frankneſs of the reply excited univerſal intereſt in his favour. Buonaparte even ſmiled. "He is ſaved," whiſpered ſome of the aid-de-camps. "You know not Buonaparte," obſerved one who had ſerved with him in Italy, "That ſmile does not proceed from the ſentiment of benevolence, remember what I ſay." The opinion was too true. The Janiſſary was left in the ranks, doomed to death, and ſuffered.

return of Buonaparte from Syria: they will relate that the ſame virtuous phyſician, who refuſed to become the deſtroyer of thoſe committed to his protection, accuſed Buonaparte of high treaſon in the full aſſembly, againſt the honour of France, her children, and humanity; he entered into the full details of the poiſoning of the ſick, and maſſacre of the garriſon, aggravating theſe crimes by charging Buonaparte with ſtrangling, previouſly at Roſetta, a number of the French and Copts, who were ill of the plague; thus proving that this diſpoſal of his ſick was a premeditated plan, which he wiſhed to introduce into general practice. In vain Buonaparte attempted to juſtify himſelf;† the members ſat petrified with terror, and almoſt doubted whether the ſcene paſſing before their eyes was not an illuſion. Aſſuredly all theſe proceedings will not be found in the minutes of the inſtitute; no, Buonaparte's policy foreſaw the danger, and power produced the eraſure; but let no man calculating on the force of circumſtances which may prevent ſuch an avowal as is ſolicited, preſume on this to deny the whole: there are records which remain, and which in due ſeaſon will be produced. In the interim, this repreſentation will be ſufficient to ſtimulate inquiry; and, Frenchmen, your honour is indeed intereſted in the examination.

"Let us hope alſo that in no country will there be found another man of ſuch Michivalean principles, as by ſophiſtry to palliate thoſe tranſactions; nor muſt the judgment abuſe itſelf by bringing to recollection the horrors of the French revolution, and thus diminiſhing the force of thoſe crimes by the frequency of equal guilt in France during her conteſt for *liberty* or *ſlavery*.‡

† "Buonaparte pleaded that he ordered the garriſon to be deſtroyed, becauſe he had no proviſions to maintain them, or ſtrength enough to guard them; and that it was evident if they eſcaped they would act againſt the French, ſince amongſt the priſoners were five hundred of the garriſon of Ell-Eriſh, who had promiſed not to ſerve again, (they had been compelled in paſſing through Jaffa by the commandant to ſerve,) and that he deſtroyed the ſick to prevent contagion, and ſave themſelves from falling into the hands of the Turks; but theſe arguments, however ſpecious, were refuted directly, and Buonaparte was at laſt obliged to reſt his defence on the poſitions of Machiavel. When he afterwards left Egypt, the Scavens were ſo angry at being left behind, contrary to promiſe, that they elected the phyſician preſident of the inſtitute; an act which ſpoke itſelf fully.

‡ "An anecdote, after what has been ſaid againſt, ſhould, however be related, as a proof of the commanding genius of Buonaparte, and will be told as repeated by a Frenchman of high conſideration—"Buonaparte, notwithſtanding his ſucceſſes and fame, was conſidered by thoſe who knew him beſt, as not in himſelf poſſeſſing the great qualities aſcribed to him. We regarded him as indebted more to an extraordinary peculiar good fortune, forcing irreſiſtible circumſtances to his advantage, than to his own abilities and exertions. After his diſaſters and repulſe at Acre, our opinion was confirmed, and we expected to ſee him return dejected, conſcious of diſgrace, his ſhame aggravated by the recollection of his having ſent a meſſenger with a diſpatch, and which was read in the inſtitute, in which he expreſſes himſelf, "In three days I ſhall be in Acre; when you open this be aſſured that Dgezza Pacha is no more." The day before he entered Cairo, we received orders, to our aſtoniſhment, to prepare illuminations, triumphal arches, &c. for honour to the conquerors of Syria, and Dgezza Pacha. The troops who had deſpondingly anticipated a different reception, whoſe murmurs againſt the man who had planned their expedition amounted to mutiny, whoſe expreſſions even menaced death to him as an atonement for their ſeven thouſand comrades who had periſhed, ſaw with ſurpriſe the honours paid to them; heard their chief and themſelves ſtyled conquerors; and, in the delirium of vanity, forgot their injuries and defeats. The next morning Buonaparte, aſſured of the intoxication ſtill continuing, aſſembled his army on parade, diſtributed rewards, then moved forward a battalion, of grenadiers, whom he upbraided for having refuſed to make another aſſault on Acre, and ſentenced them to carry their arms flung behind, till their character was retrieved—It was then, ſaid the narrator, he pronounced Buonaparte really a great man. We confeſſed his knowledge of human nature, who in a few hours could ſo improve his ſituation, and re-aſſume his influence, as to diſgrace thoſe very men, who the day before would, with the applauſe of their comrades (now approving of their diſhonour) had he uttered a word of cenſure, have inſtantly aſſaſſinated him."

Auguſt 4.

Extract from letters from an American reſident at Rotterdam, to a houſe in this city, received via Salem, by the ſhip Active, direct from Rotterdam.

June 6.

"Great-Britain is capturing all the Dutch Eaſt and Weſt-India ſhips—every finger is a hook, and we have daily accounts of their moſt valuable ſhipping being carried in. Buonaparte has begun to threaten Great-Britain with an invaſion; but the beſt informed think a ſucceſsful invaſion impracticable. The ſeas and channel are covered with Britiſh ſhips of war, and every port in France and Holland is blockaded; ſo that they cannot get a ſhip in or out. Mr. Liſton, the Engliſh ambaſſador, is ſtill at the Hague; but report ſays he leaves there in the morning for ſome part of Germany. It is ſaid to be Mr. Liſton's opinion that the war will have a very long continuance. Should France endeavour to ſhut the neutral ports of Hamburg and Bremen againſt the Engliſh ſhips it is conjectured in that caſe that Ruſſia will come forward in ſupport of their neutrality and protection of Hanover. She is recruiting her armies and arming and commiſſioning her ſhips, and every thing ſeems to indicate a movement from that quarter. The king of Pruſſia lately reviewed an army of 30,000 men, which he ſtill keeps in the field. A Ruſſian ambaſſador has arrived at Hanover, and it is conjectured Mr. Liſton is going on to meet him. Every thing wears the appearance of a continental war. The commerce of the United States muſt flouriſh, if the wiſdom of our government keeps us out of the ſcrape. The Dutch have embargoed four Engliſh packets here, at the inſtance of the French, and impriſoned the agents of the packets."

June 8.

"Intelligence was received yeſterday from Hamburg, that the French had taken poſſeſſion of Bremen, and were marching to Cuxhaven and Embden—at Bremen they have put barriers with the word neutrality marked upon them, but the French paid little reſpect to it."

Auguſt 5.

ACCIDENT.

As the United States ſchooner Vixen was ſaluting the town on Wedneſday laſt, the gunner's mate put the match to the bow gun, without obſerving that a man was ſtanding on the mouldings charging—By the diſcharge, the man's arm, we underſtand, was carried off above the elbow, being ſtruck by the rammer which he had not withdrawn. The man was blown into the water. Mr. Smith, lieutenant and commander, made every perſonal exertion to ſave the man, but was unſucceſsful: a negro on board jumped over and ſupported the ſailor until the boat picked him up. He only ſaid it was hard that he had been compelled to fight both for the Britiſh and the French, and now when he hoped to be of uſe to his own country, to be laid up in dock without ſeeing a ſingle broadſide. [*Anti Demo.*]

Auguſt 6.

We underſtand a reſolution was yeſterday offered by a member to the board of health, for preventing intercourſe between New-York and this city, in conſequence of verbal and written information from reſpectable ſources of the exiſtence of a contagious fever in New-York. The board determined to delay adopting the reſolution until the receipt of the New-York mail due this morning. [*Aurora.*]

From the Aurora.

USEFUL INVENTION.

Mr. John Biddis, of Milford, in this ſtate has diſcovered a valuable preparation from the common potatoe which promiſes to be of conſiderable uſe.

Mr. Biddis formerly diſcovered a mode of preparing *ſtarch*, by a ſimple but peculiar proceſs from the ſame valuable root. The art of procuring ſtarch in a certain proportion was long before known, but Mr. Biddis's diſcovery extended not only to ſimplify the proceſs and accommodate it without additional expence to domeſtic convenience, but to double the quantity—that is from ten to twelve pounds of farinaceous matter to the buſhel.

His preſent diſcovery is of much higher importance, he has prepared from the farina of the potatoe, an article for the Materia Medica, of a quality equal to the foreign. We mean *ſago*. Mr. Biddis has ſubmitted his ſago to the teſt of the faculty of chymiſts, and of the hoſpital practice, and has obtained from each unequivocal teſtimonies of the excellence and nutricious quality of the new *ſago*. It is certified by perſons of experience and judgment to be of equal goodneſs to *Bowen's patent ſago powder*, ſold in the ſhops at 75 cents the pound.

Mr. Biddis has obtained a patent for theſe uſeful diſcoveries, and means to diſpoſe of family rights to the uſe of them at the trifling ſum of *a dollar a family!*

Solicitous to encourage every branch of *home manufactures*, and after inquiries circumſtantial and ſatisfactory as to the accuracy of this ſtatement, we ſhall be happy to receive ſubſcriptions at the Aurora bookſtore, where a paper lies for the purpoſe.

It is very generally ſuppoſed that the *ſago* brought from *India* is a *ſeed*; but the fact is not ſo. The ſago brought from the eaſt, is not a ſeed, but a *vegetable paſte*, artificially granulated. It is ſaid to be the pitch of a tree peculiar to the iſlands of the eaſtern Archipelago, where only it is manufactured, and thence exported to the continents of India, China and Europe.

From an English publication.

RECOVERY OF LOST VOICE.

The caſe here deſcribed deſerves to be recorded, not only as a matter of curioſity, but as it may be influential to the relief of others, who labour under the infirmity experienced by the patient in the following relation:—In the beginning of December, 1801, Elizabeth Sellers, a ſcholar in the girls charity ſchool in Sheffield, aged 13 years, loſt her voice, ſo that ſhe was unable to expreſs herſelf on any occaſion otherwiſe than by a whiſper. She, however, enjoyed very good health, and went through ſeveral employments in the ſchool, ſuch as knitting, ſewing, ſpinning at the high and low wheel, &c. without *any indulgence*. Read audibly ſhe could not; and her infirmity, without intermiſſion, reſiſted all medical aſſiſtance; till in the evening of the 25th of March, 1803, ſhe, hearing ſeveral of her ſchool fellows ſinging a hymn, in which ſhe wiſhed to join, went up to one Sarah Milner, and whiſperingly begged that ſhe would ſhout down her throat.

Milner at firſt was ſhocked at the propoſal, and refuſed to comply with the requeſt; but at length through her repeated ſolicitations, ſhe conſented, and ſhouted down her throat with all her might; upon which Sellers, to the aſtoniſhment of the whole ſchool, immediately regained her voice, and wept and ſung as if ſhe had been almoſt in a ſtate of derangement; and has continued in poſſeſſion of her voice ever ſince. According to her account, her firſt ſenſation upon the loſs of her voice was as if ſhe had a lump in her throat, and ſhe can aſſign no other reaſon for her requeſt to Milner, than that ſhe *thought* her compliance would relieve her.

Annapolis, Auguſt 11.

We are authoriſed to ſtate that Dr. Archibald Dorſey will ſerve his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county in the next general aſſembly, if elected.

WE are authoriſed to ſay that the preſent Governor of Maryland will ſerve in the legiſlature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their repreſentatives at the next election.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,

DENON'S Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the campaigns of Gen. Buonaparte in that country, and published under his immediate patronage; translated from the French; 2 vols. with plates.

Public Characters, foreign and American,

The Noble Wanderer,	2 vols.	NOVELS. London editions, elegant binding.
Lottery of Life,	3 do.	
Orphan of Llangloed,	3 do.	
Lady of the Cave,	3 do.	
Caſtle of Caithness,	2 do.	

D'Iſraeli's Romances,

The Spectator, 8 vols.

The Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield.

A few copies of the celebrated Comedy of JOHN BULL, by Coleman.

Marriage Promiſe.

Forſyth on Fruit Trees,

An Epitome of Mr Forſyth's Treatiſe on the culture and management of Fruit Trees; alſo, Notes on American Gardening and Fruits, &c. by an American Farmer

Mungo Parke and Damberger's Travels, Walker's Pronouncing and Perry's Dictionary, Fordyce's Addreſſes to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chap ditto.

Folio poſt, quarto do. thick, thin and ſuperior gilt, Demy and Foolſcap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cypherıng and Copy do. Quills, Inkſtands, Ink-powder, Slates and ſlate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, Paſteboard, &c.

Annapolis, Auguſt 10, 1803.

THE ladies and gentlemen of UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, and its environs, are hereby reſpectfully informed, that the Philadelphia and Baltimore company of Comedians, now performing at Annapolis, intend to offer them a few evenings entertainments. The pieces will be ſelect, and every exertion made to render the undertaking worthy their patronage. The firſt performance will be

On Friday, Auguſt 12, 1803,

at the *Aſſembly-room, Upper-Marlborough*,

when will be preſented a celebrated comedy, called

RECONCILIATION:

2X OR,

THE BIRTH DAY.

[Tranſlated from the German of Kotzbue.]

After which the muſical entertainment of the

LOCK AND KEY.

☞ The doors will be open at ſix, and the performance to commence at ſeven o'clock preciſely.

*** No poſtponement on account of the weather.

Diſſolved Partnerſhip.

THE public are reſpectfully informed, that the partnerſhip of WHEELER and SCOTT is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, and the ſubſcriber is authoriſed to receive payment of all debts due the ſaid firm. He takes this opportunity to return his ſincere thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for paſt favours, and informs them that he has removed to the ſmall blue ſtore, nearly oppoſite Mr. Caton's tavern, where he keeps a conſtant ſupply of wet goods and groceries, among which are, beſt James river tobacco and Spaniſh ſegars.

2 LEONARD SCOTT.

Annapolis, Auguſt 1, 1803.

FOUND adrift, at the mouth of Patapſco, and brought into Annapolis, a ROW BOAT, eighteen feet on the top, and fifteen feet long by the keel, the wooden ends forward knocked looſe, a new boat, and nothing but her priming paint upon her.

JOHN BROWN.

Annapolis, Auguſt 1, 1803. 2

A Stray HORSE

WAS brought before me, this day, by WILLIAM JEFFERY, of Elk-Ridge Landing, a black HORSE COLT, 3 or 4 years old, no perceivable brand, and trots rather rough, and appears to be unbroke.

2 RICHD. HOPKINS.

The owner is hereby directed to come, prove property, and take him away.

WILLIAM JEFFERY,
of Elk-Ridge Landing.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be OFFERED for SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 15th day of August next,

THE perſonal eſtate of JOHN WELLS, deceaſed. A credit of three months will be given to thoſe who purchaſe to the amount of 20 dollars, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, under that ſum the caſh will be required. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock, at the late dwelling of the deceaſed.

P. SHERWOOD,
JOHN B. WATKINS, } Executors.

Annapolis, July 27, 1803. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the ſubſcribers, have taken out letters of adminiſtration on the eſtate of JOHN WELLS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 16th day of Auguſt next, and thoſe who ſtand indebted are requeſted to ſettle the ſame immediately.

P. SHERWOOD,
JOHN B. WATKINS, } Executors.

Annapolis, July 27, 1803. 3X

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, June 30, 1803.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, James Anderton, care of Edward Whitman, Iſaac Andrews, Annapolis; Mrs. Aderſon, Anne-Arundel county.

John Brice, George Bevans, Joſeph Bright, care of James Mackubin, Mary Boody, care of John Brice, Annapolis.

Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan (6), James S. Cole, Annapolis.

John Davidſon, Thos. A. Digges, Thomas A. Davis, Obediah Downer, Charlotte Davis, care of Harry Folks, Annapolis.

Joſeph Evans (2), Samuel Eliot, Mr. Ellery, Annapolis.

Chriſtopher Frye, Annapolis; John Franklin, Weſt river; James Froſt, Anne-Arundel county.

John M. Gantt, Annapolis.

Nicholas Harwood, William Harwood, Mr. Howard, ſheriff, Samuel Haywood, Aquila Hall, William Hawkins, John Hurſt, Samuel Hawod, Annapolis.

Thos. Johnſon, Thomas Johnſon, of Ben. Annapolis; John Johns, Sadley Farm.

Lloyd M. Lowe, Annapolis; Thos. Linſicum, South river.

Elizabeth Middleton, Richard Mackubin (2), Annapolis; Nehemiah Miller, Anne-Arundel county.

Catherine Plains, William Prout (3), Annapolis.

Samuel Ringgold or John Scott, Ridgely and Weems (2), Gaſſaway Rawlings, Elijah Redmond, Annapolis; Richard Richardſon, Weſt river.

Rachel Sheriff, Philip Stewart (4), Annapolis.

John Thomas, Annapolis.

Joſeph Wyatt, William Whetcroft, S. Watſon, Wm. Wallace, Thomas Walter, Annapolis; Mary Worthington (2), Anne Welch, care of Dr. Welch, Anne-Arundel county.

3X S. GREEN, D. P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. CONVENIENCY, TYLER'S ADVANTAGE, GARDINER'S MEADOWS, and INDIAN FIELDS, agreeable to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

HENRY HARDEY,
JOHN F. HARDEY,
ISEDORE HARDEY.

July 1, 1803. X

FOR SALE,

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good houſe ſervants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about ſix and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about ſeven years of age; they are ſold for no fault, but want of employ. Alſo a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be diſpoſed of for no fault in them they will not be ſold out of the State. For terms of ſale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to diſpoſe of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803. 5

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of WILLIAM MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers, at or before the fifth day of January next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under our hands, this 5th day of July, eighteen hundred and three.

SARAH MERRIKEN,
JOSEPH EVANS, } Executors.

5

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing thoſe who may have property for ſale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, Auguſt 17, 1802. C. MILLS.

33

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the ſolicitation of a number of my friends, I reſpectfully beg leave to inform you, that I intend offering myſelf as a candidate for your ſuffrages at the enſuing election of a ſheriff of this county, and to aſſure you, ſhould I be fortunate enough to meet with your approbation, that every exertion ſhall be made to give general ſatisfaction, and to prove myſelf worthy of your confidence and ſupport.

As it is my wiſh to avoid egotiſm, and as few taſks can be impoſed on a man more diſagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiaſt, I ſhall therefore forbear making any farther profeſſions on the ſcore of abilities, than to obſerve, that I have acted for ſometime paſt as deputy to Mr. John Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Eſquire, the preſent ſheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myſelf, acquired a competent knowledge of the duties incident to the office.

9 ROBERT WELCH, of BEN.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery, the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on a credit of fifteen months, on the premiſes, on Friday the twelfth day of Auguſt next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the ſame hour and place,

ALL thoſe tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the names of GOVER'S FERN, KNIGHTON'S PURCHASE and BROUGHTON ASHLEY, lately in the tenure and occupation of Gilbert H. Smith, deceaſed, containing together 324½ acres of land, more or leſs.

The terms of ſale are, that the purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall give bond, with good ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe money within fifteen months from the day of ſale, with legal intereſt thereon, and upon the ratification of the ſale by the chancellor, and the payment of the whole purchaſe money, the ſubſcriber, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, ſell and confirm, to the purchaſer or purchaſers, his, her, or their heirs, the land to him, her, or them ſold, and all the right, title, intereſt, and eſtate therein and thereto, of Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceaſed, and of all perſons claiming by, from, or under them.

It is further ordered by the chancellor, that the creditors of the ſaid Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceaſed, who have not yet exhibited their claims ſhall bring the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, into the chancery court, on or before the twelfth day of November next.

4X THOMAS ROGERS, Truſtee.

COACH PAINTING, &c.

MR. MILBOURNE,
Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his ſtay (which will be until the cloſe of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all deſcriptions that may ſtand in need of repainting, and that in the beſt manner, with arms, creſt, cyphers, &c. he pledges himſelf to execute the ſame in the beſt manner from the common mode of varniſh to the durable poliſh.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the ſign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803. 4

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Calvert county, a negro man called JEM, but commonly calls himſelf JEM COOLAGE, but as he is an artful fellow, I expect he will endeavour to alter his name, and paſs for a free man. He is twenty-four years of age, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, of a very dark complexion, has a ſmall lump on one ſide of his face. Had on and took with him two new oſnabrig ſhirts, and two pair of trouſers, a pair of old light coloured caſimer overalls, an old blue broad cloth coat, and ſeveral other articles of cloathing unknown. It is expected he is gone to Annapolis, as he was hired ſome years paſt to Mr. Burton Whetcroft, of that city, and has many acquaintances there; he has alſo a ſiſter living at Mr. Zachariah Duvall's, on the north ſide of Severn, where it is expected he will endeavour to harbour. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS for apprehending the ſaid fellow and bringing him home, or ſecuring him in any gaol ſo that I get him again.

EDWARD H. WILSON.

July 16, 1803. X

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and ſecuring negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-ſix years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very ſtout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a ſhort round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trouſers, fringed at the bottom. He made his eſcape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his cloathing; he is ſaid to reſort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and ſecures him in gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

14 STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and aboliſh, ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relates to the eſtabliſhing a general court and court of appeals, be publiſhed once in each week, for the ſpace of three months ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraphe, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Eaſton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and aboliſh, ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to the eſtabliſhing a general court and court of appeals.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That from and after the firſt day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there ſhall be a court of appeals, compoſed of three perſons of integrity, and ſound judgment in the law, who ſhall be ſtyled in their commiſſions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whoſe judgment ſhall be final and concluſive in all caſes of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals ſhall hold two ſeſſions on the weſtern ſhore and two on the eaſtern ſhore in each year, at ſuch times and places as the future legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the ſaid firſt day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this ſtate ſhall be divided into five judicial diſtricts, viz, Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, ſhall be the firſt diſtrict; Cæcil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, ſhall be the ſecond diſtrict; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, ſhall be the third diſtrict; Caroline, Dorcheſter, Somerſet and Worceſter counties, ſhall be the fourth diſtrict; and Waſhington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, ſhall be the fifth diſtrict; and that there ſhall be appointed for each of the ſaid diſtricts two perſons of integrity, and ſound judgment in the law, who ſhall reſide in the diſtrict for which they ſhall be appointed, who ſhall be ſtyled in their commiſſions Diſtrict Judges of the county courts in ſuch diſtrict; and there ſhall be appointed for each of the counties of this ſtate one perſon of integrity, experience and knowledge, reſident of the county for which he ſhall be appointed, who ſhall be ſtyled in the commiſſion Aſſociate Judge of the county court of the county for which he ſhall be appointed; and the ſaid diſtrict judges in their reſpective diſtricts, together with the ſaid aſſociate judge in the reſpective counties, ſhall compoſe the county court; and the county courts ſo eſtabliſhed ſhall have, hold and exerciſe, all the powers, authorities and juriſdictions, that the general court and county courts of this ſtate has heretofore held, uſed and exerciſed, except the appellate juriſdiction of the general court; and that the county courts ſhall hold their ſeſſions in the reſpective counties at ſuch times and places as the future legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now eſtabliſhed, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and aboliſhed, on the confirmation thereof.

7X

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-houſe, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Eſq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houſes, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in poſſeſſion of the premiles, or to

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 31

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wedneſday after Whitſunday laſt, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and ſtammers when ſpoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right ſhoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oſnabrig ſhirt. I ſuppoſe he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring ſaid fellow on their peril. 12

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